

than to France. But that the United States should intervene in the reparations question in the name of the economic equilibrium of the world and then begin discussing the question of the question and should not be discussed—this is absurdity and hypocrisy.

"L'intertransigence," without mentioning the Hughes plan, is a very indirect way of saying that France must in the end be paid. It declares that France wishes to be paid, and is aiming not at the German people, but at the great industrialists in Germany.

Everywhere one hears the necessity of pay from Germany emphasized, and everywhere one hears the need for adhering to the seizure policy more firmly asserted than ever before.

Dispatches from London tonight announce that Premier Bonar Law will arrive in Paris Monday. This will be in time to confer with Marquis Curzon, who is coming from Lausanne, leaving the Near East conference there in the state of suspended animation before any session of the premiers is called. Perhaps the situation then may become more clarified than it appears to-night.

### Britain Sees Fresh Hope In U. S. Reparation Policy

London Hails Hughes's Proposal as Most Helpful Utterance Since Harding Regime

By Arthur S. Draper

Special Cable to The Tribune

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Secretary of State Hughes's speech at New Haven, Conn., last night, declaring in favor of American participation in a world conference on German reparations, is regarded here as the most hopeful utterance made by a United States Cabinet member since President Harding took office. The Hughes suggestion is held as an every day utterance to Senator Borah's now quiescent plan for an international economic conference.

In view of this concert of opinion between America and Britain, it is here believed that the key to the reparation of Europe and the restoration of world order now is held by France.

### British Are Delighted

To say that the British are delighted with Secretary Hughes's plain intimations of the United States policy is to put it mildly. There is nothing in the speech of the Secretary of State which Great Britain can fail to support. Coming from such a source it is bound, too, to create a new confidence in every European country. The fact that Mr. Hughes should have offered suggestions at this time for remedying the perplexed European situation has greatly encouraged the hope today that at last a solution may really be reached.

Within the last few days it is known that Secretary Hughes has sounded out French official opinion through Ambassador Jusserand, and the fact that he has been able to make a favorable pronouncement is interpreted as an indication that he has received encouragement from that source.

The British Foreign Office had had no communication from Washington for several days prior to delivery of the speech, but there is nothing strange in this, as the State Department is well acquainted with the British point of view through Ambassador Gerd.

That the speech is bound to have a marked effect on the conference of the Allied premiers at Paris next week is plain. More than ever now the French have an incentive to come to an understanding. Should Premier Poincare still insist upon French occupation of the Ruhr he will now do so in full knowledge of the fact that he cannot make the American as well as British opinion.

### U. S. Action Held Assured

Whatever the outcome at Paris, however, some further action by the United States in regard to the economic situation now seems inevitable. Since both British and American bankers already have an incentive to come to an understanding, it is not surprising that they regard any further reparation discussions as useless unless all the powers concerned are prepared to take a moderate view.

It is recognized that the French government has been placed in an awkward position. Premier Poincare will have a difficult domestic political situation to handle if he abandons his policy of exacting material guarantees from Germany. However, the Hughes analysis of the European situation is considered as eminently fair.

Great Britain is likewise gratified at President Harding's suggestion to Congress that the debt funding commission be set up. The British refusal to read too much into this suggestion, but they regard it as a most hopeful gesture in the direction of Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is about to arrive in America for conferences in regard to the debt.

### Britain for Reparation Cut And German Moratorium

Bonar Law Going to Paris to Demand Final Settlement of Three Years of Wrangling

LONDON, Dec. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Since the adjournment on December 11 in order to avoid an open break between Great Britain and France on the subject of reparations, there has been a flood of rumors and reports concerning the solution of the deadlock that Prime Minister Bonar Law was likely to propose when the Allied representatives resumed their discussions in Paris.

Only today, however, was an authoritative statement forthcoming from official circles to the effect that the British Premier would go to Paris next Monday armed with a new plan for a final, complete settlement of the whole question of Germany's war obligations.

In its broad principles the plan is said to be as follows:

First—Any reparations program agreed upon by Paris must be one which will put a definite end to the wrangling of the last three years and give an opportunity for the general economic reconstruction of Europe.

Second—A moratorium for Germany is essential for a period of from two to four years in which time Germany must balance her budget, stabilize the mark and undergo general financial reform under Allied supervision, but not under Allied receivership.

Third—Reparations to the Allies should be paid in kind, the total to be approximately \$2,500,000,000 which, if not forthcoming after Germany is given a fair chance to make good her obligations, will be obtained by ascending scale of economic penalties.

### Senate Leaders Term Hughes Plan Practical

Administration Forces in Upper House View Board of Economists as Real Means to Aid Europe

### Borah Sees World Parley

Confident America Will Participate and Is to Insist Russia Be Asked

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The plan of Secretary of State Hughes for an international commission of economic experts, possibly with American representation, to determine the amount of reparations Germany is able to pay met with the full approval of the majority of Administration Senators today. The Hughes proposal and the death of the Borah amendment for an economic conference were the chief topics of conversation among members of Congress.

Some of the more prominent Republican supporters of the Borah amendment spoke approvingly of the fact the Administration was giving serious attention to the business of trying to bring about a settlement of the European economic situation and viewed the plan as practical.

Senator Borah said he would await developments and indicated he was well satisfied with the situation. He takes the view that the Hughes suggestion is a step in the right direction, but that the conference of these experts will prove the prelude to an economic conference in the sense in which he proposed it.

"The government is going forward," said Senator Borah. "It cannot go backward. Public opinion has been awakened and will not permit it."

Senator Borah still is of the opinion Russia should take part in the meeting of any conference or commission, and he will insist in a Senate speech that Russia be included.

Senator McCormack, of Illinois, a lately returned from Europe, who opposed the Borah amendment, said:

"I am inclined to believe the plan outlined by Mr. Hughes offers the only practical method of reaching a basis of settlement."

Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, declined to comment. It is well known, however, that he is no more pleased over the conference proposed by Mr. Hughes than over the plan suggested by the Borah amendment.

Senator Kellogg, of Minnesota, said the proposition of Secretary Hughes met with his approval.

"I am much pleased with it," said Senator Kellogg.

Senator Capper, of Kansas, chairman of the farm bloc, a strong supporter of the Borah amendment, said he was in favor of any effective movement toward a settlement of Europe's economic situation. He said the economic conference would grow out of the Administration's efforts to bring about such a settlement.

"I think the plan suggested by the Secretary of State," said Senator Capper, "is most practical. In fact, it is the only practical suggestion so far made. The financial condition is the most complicated the world has ever known, and if a solution is to be found it can be found only by trained financial minds and not upon the fist of premiers and those in administrative authority. The world is critically ill in the region of its pocketbook and it would appear to be a matter of wisdom to submit its case to the best qualified specialists for advice and treatment."

### Practical, Says Watson

Senator Watson, of Indiana, said the speech of Secretary Hughes was a "clear and forcible and able exposition of the Administration's aims."

"I agree entirely with the Secretary of State," said Mr. Watson. "I think the plan suggested by him is the only practical method we can adopt as the initial step toward bringing about economic peace in Europe. Something must and will be done toward that end."

Senator Jones, of Washington, said: "I am in favor of this nation doing anything to help bring about order in Europe if it can be done. I believe we may trust President Harding and Secretary Hughes to look after our best interests and do anything within their power to help restore world economic and financial conditions to a sound and safe basis."

Senator Lenroot, of Wisconsin, said: "I am sure Secretary Hughes's speech will find a favorable response. I believe the proposed economic commission offers a sound and practical method of arriving at a fair basis of reparations. It would have behind it the compelling force of world opinion to insure the acceptance of its recommendations if it were composed of men of such standing as the Secretary of State, who would command general confidence, as is suggested by Secretary Hughes."

### Gen. Chang's Cabinet Resigns

PEKING, Dec. 30.—The Cabinet, of which General Chang Shao-ling was Premier resigned today. Only yesterday the Senate voted approval of General Chang, who was appointed Premier December 19 with the consent of Parliament.

### Syrians Quit Georgia Town After Bombing

MARIETTA, Ga., Dec. 30.—As an aftermath of a midnight explosion which wrecked the home of Charles Deraney, a Wednesday Syrian merchant, here on Wednesday, members of the Syrian colony have decided to quit the town.

A notice posted this morning on Syrian homes, read:

"We wish to give the general public notice that we intend to sell all our property of every description that we own in and around Marietta at the earliest possible time, and will leave Marietta ourselves. We hope to be able to dispose of our property within the next sixty days, but if we cannot, we will leave anyway."

### Hoarded Fortune in Gems Traced as Box Of Meager Trinkets

Mrs. Minetta Marsh's Rumored "Death by Freezing," Shocking Neighborhood, of Natural Cause

Policemen tapped the walls of 1889 Morris Avenue yesterday for a sound that might indicate the presence of a secret closet, while anything that faintly resembled a spring or push button was tested by inquisitive fingers for some trace of the fortune in jewels which Mrs. Minetta S. Marsh, the dead occupant of the house, was supposed to have had. All night long, supposed to have been found in the dressing house, the police remained on guard to protect the hidden wealth from the hands of possible bandits, but when the dead woman's daughter, Mrs. Flora D. Marsh, arrived she disclosed the place of the treasure to be a plain oak cabinet with a spring drawer and the jewels themselves a scant handful of rings, wrist bare, pearls, diamonds, rubies and emeralds, of negligible size and mounted in old-fashioned settings. Though Mrs. Marsh might have prized them to the extent of \$10,000, as her neighbors would have estimated, the police, no longer upon them, they said.

The woman's life and death were as unexciting as her fortune. When William Lanigan, the contractor who lives next door at 1871 Morris Avenue, would often drop in to chat about old times, he noticed the police at the Highbridge station. Together he and a patrolman forced their way into the house. It was icy cold. Upon a couch in the parlor lay Mrs. Marsh, her head covered with blankets as she had gone to sleep, about a week ago, for the last time.

Her death was peaceful, the daughter said, and what was reported at first as a case of death by freezing was only the result of a former hemorrhage. About seven months ago, Mrs. Marsh's mother had suffered a loss of blood, and recently was further weakened by a second attack. Mrs. Marsh's age was sixty-five, not seventy. She was not an aged, infirm woman, her daughter said, for only a few weeks ago, in Mr. Lanigan's house, she danced an Irish jig.

Mrs. Marsh's possessions, the house on Morris Avenue, which she bought six months ago, and a building at Commonwealth Avenue and 180th Street, have been willed to Mrs. Kenneth, whose present address is 21 West Thirty-seventh Street. She will take possession at once, and perhaps occupy the house on Morris Avenue.

### American Ambassador to Japan Returns to Resign

Charles B. Warren Will Start Home Jan. 25 No Surprise at the Capital

TOKIO, Dec. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Charles B. Warren, United States Ambassador to Japan, will sail for America on the President Cleveland January 25 and, after conferences with President Harding and Secretary Hughes, will present his resignation, he announced today.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (By The Associated Press).—The announcement of Ambassador Warren's intention to resign his post at Tokio does not come as a surprise here, as the Secretary of State has long been regarded as desiring to turn his attention to his affairs in this country which have been known for several months. Only yesterday it was said at the White House that, although President Harding appreciated Mr. Warren's services in cementing good relations between the United States and Japan, if the Ambassador should now submit his resignation it would be the belief that he had done all consistent with the personal sacrifices entailed in retaining the post, he would be permitted to retire at his pleasure.

Mr. Warren was appointed to the Tokyo post from Michigan in June, 1921.

### Harding Asks Fund to Make Irish Rebels At Consulate

Both Sides Compelled to Sign Truce Until Tuesday When Free State's Envoy Orders Besiegers to Go

### Mrs. MacSwiney Defiant

'Cowards!' She Cries, Holding Out for Two Hours; War Will Be Renewed

The Irish Consulate was closed last night. After four days and nights of amiable occupation the temperate teapot on the tenth floor of the Temple Court Building, 5 Beekman Street, was boiled over. Following dramatic ejections of the Irish republicans, the besiegers of the consulate, a truce was declared until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, when the fighting promises to be renewed with even greater bitterness.

The final struggle occurred in the afternoon, when Lindsay Crawford, Free State consul and hero of the siege, aided by Professor T. A. Smiddy, diplomatic representative of the Free State in Washington, and four burly Free State privates attempted to eject the entire republican army from the battlefield. It succeeded in ejecting six in a most undignified manner, dragging them out of the door and into a yelling crowd of feminine supporters who blocked the corridor. To eject Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney and a lone defender, Mary Sullivan, was more difficult. All efforts to get rid of her, even those of Lieutenant James Gegan and four other members of the bomb squad, aided by two uniformed police, proved futile until two hours later, when, winning a Pyrrhic victory, she left of her own accord.

The whole scene was worthy of George Barr McCutcheon's most melodramatic manner. Promptly at 3 o'clock the four Free Staters filed into the office. Directly afterward came Lieutenant Gegan and his six men. Grouping themselves in a circle they waited for Professor Smiddy to address them. He did, followed by Mr. Crawford.

"These promises belong to the Free State," announced Professor Smiddy. "You people have prevented the transaction of business in this office for four days. I ask you each one to withdraw quietly and sensibly. Will you or will you not?"

Mrs. MacSwiney, a little pale, backed up against the wall and loudly retorted:

"You are the trespassers. You are not Irishmen. You are cowards! And you're pointing to Mr. Crawford—'are a renegade!'"

The defiant Lieutenant Gegan had read a receipt for the rent of the consulate signed with the name of Professor Smiddy, the latter apologetically explained in turn, asking him if he intended to leave. Mrs. MacSwiney said he did, so out they went, dragged by the husky Free Staters. Professor Smiddy then approached Mrs. MacSwiney and asked her the same question.

"You're an Irishman," she replied, rubbing her elbow in apparent nervousness. "Who touches my husband's wife is worse than a coward."

She wasn't put out then. For two hours, during which Mr. Crawford was called name, she was hardly fattered and were met with dignified self-possession, similar flare-ups kept occurring. Mrs. MacSwiney kept rushing to the inner office to call up every Republican who started to lead a bolt. All the earmarks of the Borah fight on each occasion were that it would prove highly embarrassing, to say the least, to the Republican Administration.

Then when smoke cleared away, on each occasion, they found themselves in the position, to use a homely illustration, of the wild elephants led into the corral by a carefully trained and only slightly nervous circus man. For year they found themselves committed to an armistice limitation treaty in advance. This year they have been committed in advance to a stage in aiding Europe to settle its economic troubles, which so far at least is believed even taken by the Administration.

### Protection Against Aircraft

No detailed information as to what ships will be affected by the first anti-aircraft law will be given to Congress by Mr. Denby or made available at the Navy Department. It is known, however, that in general the tentative plans call for equipment of fleet with deck projectors against aircraft spotting, anti-aircraft guns of the same general type already have been brought up to date in this way. The new ships which the United States was building and which it now becomes necessary to add to the older craft. The new ships would have had main batteries with a range of 34,000 yards, and the interior construction of the hulls was calculated to minimize the danger from torpedo attack.

### Won't Include Small-Gun Ships

The old fourteen-inch gun ships, which are to be retired under the treaty, were designed and built before aircraft spotting made possible effective gun fire beyond the limit of vision from the ship. They were built also before the great war proved the effectiveness of submarine attack with torpedoes.

It is doubtful that the modernization program will include any of the twelve-inch gun ships of the American navy, which, because of their lighter guns and lighter side armor, are not regarded by naval experts as ships of the first line of battle. There are six such ships now in the active fleet, and two of them, the North Dakota, and the Delaware, will be scrapped when the new sixteen-inch gun ships, the West Virginia and the Colorado, are commissioned. The British have disposed already of virtually all of their twelve-inch gun battle craft.

### Murderer of Polish President Must Die

Old German Law Is Invoked So That Extreme Penalty Can Be Given

WARSAW, Dec. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Eligiusz Niewodomski was sentenced to death today for the assassination of President Narutowicz. The trial began this morning just two weeks after the assassination.

Polish law inflicts capital punishment only when the country is under martial law, and the court which tried Niewodomski, an artist, fifty-three years old, resorted to a statute which covered the Germans when they were in occupation of Poland; namely, that the death sentence might be given as the punishment for political murders.

Niewodomski has long been regarded by his associates as unbalanced mentally.

M. Narutowicz had been President but two days when, visiting an art exhibition, he was fired at by Niewodomski, the President dropping to the floor and dying within a few minutes.

### Fifth Avenue's Smartest Sportswear Shop for Women

The Lonsdale Shop

677 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

Between 53rd & 54th Streets

Cammeys Building

### Police Eject Irish Rebels At Consulate

Both Sides Compelled to Sign Truce Until Tuesday When Free State's Envoy Orders Besiegers to Go

### Mrs. MacSwiney Defiant

'Cowards!' She Cries, Holding Out for Two Hours; War Will Be Renewed

The Irish Consulate was closed last night. After four days and nights of amiable occupation the temperate teapot on the tenth floor of the Temple Court Building, 5 Beekman Street, was boiled over. Following dramatic ejections of the Irish republicans, the besiegers of the consulate, a truce was declared until Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock, when the fighting promises to be renewed with even greater bitterness.

The final struggle occurred in the afternoon, when Lindsay Crawford, Free State consul and hero of the siege, aided by Professor T. A. Smiddy, diplomatic representative of the Free State in Washington, and four burly Free State privates attempted to eject the entire republican army from the battlefield. It succeeded in ejecting six in a most undignified manner, dragging them out of the door and into a yelling crowd of feminine supporters who blocked the corridor. To eject Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney and a lone defender, Mary Sullivan, was more difficult. All efforts to get rid of her, even those of Lieutenant James Gegan and four other members of the bomb squad, aided by two uniformed police, proved futile until two hours later, when, winning a Pyrrhic victory, she left of her own accord.

The whole scene was worthy of George Barr McCutcheon's most melodramatic manner. Promptly at 3 o'clock the four Free Staters filed into the office. Directly afterward came Lieutenant Gegan and his six men. Grouping themselves in a circle they waited for Professor Smiddy to address them. He did, followed by Mr. Crawford.

"These promises belong to the Free State," announced Professor Smiddy. "You people have prevented the transaction of business in this office for four days. I ask you each one to withdraw quietly and sensibly. Will you or will you not?"

Mrs. MacSwiney, a little pale, backed up against the wall and loudly retorted:

"You are the trespassers. You are not Irishmen. You are cowards! And you're pointing to Mr. Crawford—'are a renegade!'"

The defiant Lieutenant Gegan had read a receipt for the rent of the consulate signed with the name of Professor Smiddy, the latter apologetically explained in turn, asking him if he intended to leave. Mrs. MacSwiney said he did, so out they went, dragged by the husky Free Staters. Professor Smiddy then approached Mrs. MacSwiney and asked her the same question.

"You're an Irishman," she replied, rubbing her elbow in apparent nervousness. "Who touches my husband's wife is worse than a coward."

She wasn't put out then. For two hours, during which Mr. Crawford was called name, she was hardly fattered and were met with dignified self-possession, similar flare-ups kept occurring. Mrs. MacSwiney kept rushing to the inner office to call up every Republican who started to lead a bolt. All the earmarks of the Borah fight on each occasion were that it would prove highly embarrassing, to say the least, to the Republican Administration.

Then when smoke cleared away, on each occasion, they found themselves in the position, to use a homely illustration, of the wild elephants led into the corral by a carefully trained and only slightly nervous circus man. For year they found themselves committed to an armistice limitation treaty in advance. This year they have been committed in advance to a stage in aiding Europe to settle its economic troubles, which so far at least is believed even taken by the Administration.

### Protection Against Aircraft

No detailed information as to what ships will be affected by the first anti-aircraft law will be given to Congress by Mr. Denby or made available at the Navy Department. It is known, however, that in general the tentative plans call for equipment of fleet with deck projectors against aircraft spotting, anti-aircraft guns of the same general type already have been brought up to date in this way. The new ships which the United States was building and which it now becomes necessary to add to the older craft. The new ships would have had main batteries with a range of 34,000 yards, and the interior construction of the hulls was calculated to minimize the danger from torpedo attack.

### Won't Include Small-Gun Ships

The old fourteen-inch gun ships, which are to be retired under the treaty, were designed and built before aircraft spotting made possible effective gun fire beyond the limit of vision from the ship. They were built also before the great war proved the effectiveness of submarine attack with torpedoes.

It is doubtful that the modernization program will include any of the twelve-inch gun ships of the American navy, which, because of their lighter guns and lighter side armor, are not regarded by naval experts as ships of the first line of battle. There are six such ships now in the active fleet, and two of them, the North Dakota, and the Delaware, will be scrapped when the new sixteen-inch gun ships, the West Virginia and the Colorado, are commissioned. The British have disposed already of virtually all of their twelve-inch gun battle craft.

### Murderer of Polish President Must Die

Old German Law Is Invoked So That Extreme Penalty Can Be Given

WARSAW, Dec. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Eligiusz Niewodomski was sentenced to death today for the assassination of President Narutowicz. The trial began this morning just two weeks after the assassination.

Polish law inflicts capital punishment only when the country is under martial law, and the court which tried Niewodomski, an artist, fifty-three years old, resorted to a statute which covered the Germans when they were in occupation of Poland; namely, that the death sentence might be given as the punishment for political murders.

Niewodomski has long been regarded by his associates as unbalanced mentally.

M. Narutowicz had been President but two days when, visiting an art exhibition, he was fired at by Niewodomski, the President dropping to the floor and dying within a few minutes.

### Fifth Avenue's Smartest Sportswear Shop for Women

The Lonsdale Shop

677 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

Between 53rd & 54th Streets

Cammeys Building

### Recognition by U. S., Is Plea of Soviet Leader

Earnest Desire Is Closely Collaboration With American People, Foreign Minister Says at Lausanne

### Wants Naval Disarmament

\$20,000,000 for National Armenian Home Is Proposed by Dr. Montgomery

LAUSANNE, Dec. 30 (By The Associated Press).—M. Tchitcherine, the Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, made an appeal for recognition of the Soviet Federation in a statement today.

"The Soviet Republic," he said, "earnestly hopes that the beginning of the new year will bring us into closer collaboration with the American people for productive work and for the opening of our natural resources to mankind."

"Our most earnest desire is universal naval disarmament, as well as disarmament on land, peace and productive work. The Soviet Republic is strong enough to resist aggression, but we must regret that the scheme which has prevailed at Lausanne will compel us to arm and fortify our south coast and will divert us from our fundamental aim—production."

Must Abandon Conquest

The entire Soviet delegation delivered a New Year's sermon to the powers, taking as a text Russia's sympathy for oppressed peoples. M. Tchitcherine distributed to all the delegations at Lausanne a memorandum declaring that a solution of the Near Eastern problem is only possible by abandonment of the policy of conquest and intervention toward Turkey.

The memorandum warmly takes sides with Turkey in her struggle for sovereign freedom and insists that imperialistic nations must cease to consider Moslems as inferiors. In behalf of the Moslem government, M. Tchitcherine recommends the calling of a special conference to examine the status of minorities of all countries and declares that the only way to establish peace in the valley of the Danube and in the Balkans is the formation of a confederation by the peoples of those regions, each state retaining its autonomy.

To-day's developments brought no appreciable change in the delicate position of the Lausanne conference. Optimists found hope in the fact that the Turks have agreed to meet the British experts and discuss the Mosul frontier, and in the announcement that the solution of the Straits problem. But it is generally admitted that no change for the better or the worse can come until the trend of the Paris reparations conference can be noted.

Plans for an Armenian national home, financed by a possible \$20,000,000 appropriation by the United States Congress or a popular loan in America, in addition to funds from other countries, were presented to the conference today by the American delegation.

It is suggested in the American plan that the Armenian home be located in Cilicia, just north of the Gulf of Alexandretta, in territory containing about 15,000 square miles.

The plan is the work of Dr. George R. Montgomery, director of the Armenia-American Society, who announced he had just received a message from the United States saying a resolution was being introduced in the House which would authorize President Harding to lend \$25,000,000 for this project if the Lausanne conference made adequate territorial provision for the home.

### Borah Draws Farm Bloc to Harding's Aid

(Continued from page one)

President Harding and Secretary Mellon deny, believes that even Britain could pay her debt to this country inside of twenty-five years. Further than that, they all agree with the opinion of practically all bankers that such rapid payments—either in goods or gold—would do this country more harm than good.

It is believed now that Congress, having got genuinely interested in a settlement of the European situation on the very practical basis of selling American farm products, will remove the amendments of the act creating the Debt Funding Commission, placed upon it over the protest of President Harding and Mellon.

Commenting today on the very great service, both in foreign and domestic affairs, which Senator Borah had rendered the Administration, Mr. Harding was called to the fact that Mr. Borah really paved the way for Senatorial approval of the treaties agreed upon at the Washington armistice limitation conference. At that time also his fight seemed to be very encouraging to the Administration.

In the long run it proved helpful.

The President also has taken advantage of the Borah-inspired awakening of the farm bloc to urge a full American member of the Reparation Commission, something which Mr. Harding has earnestly desired for many months, but which the Senate, by specific reservation on the German treaty, prevented him from appointing.

Incidentally the Democrats of the Senate have been maneuvered into a position on both sides of the Borah fight, which has very annoying political consequences to their leaders. Playing the same old politics which they learned during the original Progressive movement, they rushed to the aid of any Republican who started to lead a bolt. All the earmarks of the Borah fight on each occasion were that it would prove highly embarrassing, to say the least, to the Republican Administration.

Then when smoke cleared away, on each occasion, they found themselves in the position, to use a homely illustration, of the wild elephants led into the corral by a carefully trained and only slightly nervous circus man. For year they found themselves committed to an armistice limitation treaty in advance. This year they have been committed in advance to a stage in aiding Europe to settle its economic troubles, which so far at least is believed even taken by the Administration.

### Protection Against Aircraft

No detailed information as to what ships will be affected by the first anti-aircraft law will be given to Congress by Mr. Denby or made available at the Navy Department. It is known, however, that in general the tentative plans call for equipment of fleet with deck projectors against aircraft spotting, anti-aircraft guns of the same general type already have been brought up to date in this way. The new ships which the United States was building and which it now becomes necessary to add to the older craft. The new ships would have had main batteries with a range of 34,000 yards, and the interior construction of the hulls was calculated to minimize the danger from torpedo attack.

### Won't Include Small-Gun Ships

The old fourteen-inch gun ships, which are to be retired under the treaty, were designed and built before aircraft spotting made possible effective gun fire beyond the limit of vision from the ship. They were built also before the great war proved the effectiveness of submarine attack with torpedoes.

It is doubtful that the modernization program will include any of the twelve-inch gun ships of the American navy, which, because of their lighter guns and lighter side armor, are not regarded by naval experts as ships of the first line of battle. There are six such ships now in the active fleet, and two of them, the North Dakota, and the Delaware, will be scrapped when the new sixteen-inch gun ships, the West Virginia and the Colorado, are commissioned. The British have disposed already of virtually all of their twelve-inch gun battle craft.

### Murderer of Polish President Must Die

Old German Law Is Invoked So That Extreme Penalty Can Be Given

WARSAW, Dec. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Eligiusz Niewodomski was sentenced to death today for the assassination of President Narutowicz. The trial began this morning just two weeks after the assassination.

Polish law inflicts capital punishment only when the country is under martial law, and the court which tried Niewodomski, an artist, fifty-three years old, resorted to a statute which covered the Germans when they were in occupation of Poland; namely, that the death sentence might be given as the punishment for political murders.

Niewodomski has long been regarded by his associates as unbalanced mentally.

M. Narutowicz had been President but two days when, visiting an art exhibition, he was fired at by Niewodomski, the President dropping to the floor and dying within a few minutes.

### Fifth Avenue's Smartest Sportswear Shop for Women

The Lonsdale Shop

677 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK

Between 53rd & 54th Streets

Cammeys Building

### Recognition by U. S., Is Plea of Soviet Leader

Earnest Desire Is Closely Collaboration With American People, Foreign Minister Says at Lausanne

### Wants Naval Disarmament

\$20,000,000 for National Armenian Home Is Proposed by Dr. Montgomery

LAUSANNE, Dec. 30 (By The Associated Press).—M. Tchitcherine, the Russian Soviet Foreign Minister, made an appeal for recognition of the Soviet Federation in a statement today.

"The Soviet Republic," he said, "earnestly hopes that the beginning of the new year will bring us into closer collaboration with the American people for productive work and for the opening of our natural resources to mankind."

"Our most earnest desire is universal naval disarmament, as well as disarmament on land, peace and productive work. The Soviet Republic is strong enough to resist aggression, but we must regret that the scheme which has prevailed at Lausanne will compel us to arm and fortify our south coast and will divert us from our fundamental aim—production."

Must Abandon Conquest

The entire Soviet delegation delivered a New Year's sermon to the powers, taking as a text Russia's sympathy for oppressed peoples. M. Tchitcherine distributed to all the delegations at Lausanne a memorandum declaring that a solution of the Near Eastern problem is only possible by abandonment of the policy of conquest and intervention toward Turkey.

The memorandum warmly takes sides with Turkey in her struggle for sovereign freedom and insists that imperialistic nations must cease to consider Moslems as inferiors. In behalf of the Moslem government, M. Tchitcherine recommends the calling of a special conference to examine the status of minorities of all countries and declares that the only way to establish peace in the valley of the Danube and in the Balkans is the formation of a confederation by the peoples of those regions, each state retaining its autonomy.

To-day's developments brought no appreciable change in the delicate position of the Lausanne conference. Optimists found hope in the fact that the Turks have agreed to meet the British experts and discuss the Mosul frontier, and in the announcement that the solution of the Straits problem. But it is generally admitted that no change for the better or the worse can come until the trend of the Paris reparations conference can be noted.

Plans for an Armenian national home, financed by a possible \$20,000,000 appropriation by the United States Congress or a popular loan in America, in addition to funds from other countries, were presented to the conference today by the American delegation.

It is suggested in the American plan that the Armenian home be located in Cilicia, just north of the Gulf of Alexandretta, in territory containing about 15,000 square miles.

The plan is the work of Dr. George R. Montgomery, director of the Armenia-American Society, who announced he had just received a message from the United States saying a resolution was being introduced in the House which would authorize President Harding to lend \$25,000,000 for this project if the Lausanne conference made adequate territorial provision for the home.

### Borah Draws Farm Bloc to Harding's Aid

(Continued from page one)

President Harding and Secretary Mellon deny, believes that even Britain could pay her debt to this country inside of twenty-five years. Further than that, they all agree with the opinion of practically all bankers that such rapid payments—either in goods or gold—would do this country more harm than good.

It is believed now that Congress, having got genuinely interested in a settlement of the European situation on the very practical basis of selling American farm products, will remove the amendments of the act creating the Debt Funding Commission, placed upon it over the protest of President Harding and Mellon.

Commenting today on the very great service, both in foreign and domestic affairs, which Senator Borah had rendered the Administration, Mr. Harding was called to the fact that Mr. Borah really paved the way for Senatorial approval of the treaties agreed upon at the Washington armistice limitation conference. At that time also his fight seemed to be very encouraging to the Administration.

In the long run it proved helpful.

The President also has taken advantage of the Borah-inspired awakening of the farm bloc to urge a full American member of the Reparation Commission, something which Mr. Harding has earnestly desired for many months, but which the Senate, by specific reservation on the German treaty, prevented him from appointing.

Incidentally the Democrats of the Senate have been maneuvered into a position on both sides of the Borah fight, which has very annoying political consequences to their leaders. Playing the same old politics which they learned during the original Progressive movement, they rushed to the aid of any Republican who started to lead a bolt. All the earmarks of the Borah fight on each occasion were that it would prove highly embarrassing, to say the least, to the Republican Administration.

Then when smoke cleared away, on each occasion, they found themselves in the position, to use a homely illustration, of the wild elephants led into the corral by a carefully trained and only slightly nervous circus man. For year they found themselves committed to an armistice limitation treaty in advance. This year they have been committed in advance to a stage in aiding Europe to settle its economic troubles, which so far at least is believed even taken by the Administration.

### Protection Against Aircraft

No detailed information as to what ships will be affected by the first anti-aircraft law will be given to Congress by Mr. Denby or made available at the Navy Department. It is known, however, that in general the tentative plans call for equipment of fleet with deck projectors against aircraft spotting, anti-aircraft guns of the same general type already have been brought up to date in this way. The new ships which the United States was building and which it now becomes necessary to add to the older craft. The new ships would have had main batteries with a range of 34,000 yards, and the interior construction of the hulls was calculated to minimize the danger from torpedo attack.

### Won't Include Small-Gun Ships

The old fourteen-inch gun ships, which are to be retired under the treaty, were designed and built before aircraft spotting made possible effective gun fire beyond the limit of vision from the ship. They were built also before the great war proved the effectiveness of submarine attack with torpedoes.

It is doubtful that the modernization program will include any of the twelve-inch gun ships of the American navy, which, because of their lighter guns and lighter side armor, are not regarded by naval experts as ships of the first line of battle. There are six such ships now in the active fleet, and two of them, the North Dakota, and the Delaware, will be scrapped when the new sixteen-inch gun ships, the West Virginia and the Colorado, are commissioned. The British have disposed already of virtually all of their twelve-inch gun battle craft.

### Murderer of Polish President Must Die

Old German Law Is Invoked So That Extreme Penalty Can Be Given

WARSAW, Dec. 30 (By The Associated Press).—Eligiusz Niewodomski was sentenced to death today for the assassination of President Narutowicz. The trial began this morning just two weeks after the assassination.

Polish law inflicts capital punishment only when the country is under martial law, and the court which tried Niewodomski, an artist, fifty-three years old, resorted to a statute which covered the Germans when they were in occupation of Poland; namely, that the death sentence might be given as the punishment for political murders.

Niewodomski has long been regarded by his associates as unbalanced mentally.

M. Narutowicz had been President but two days when, visiting an art exhibition, he was fired at by Niewodomski, the President dropping to the floor and dying within a few minutes.

### Fifth Avenue's Smartest Sportswear Shop for Women